THE ILLUSTRATED

PRACTICAL MESMERIST;

A

PRACTICAL SELF-INSTRUCTOR

IN

CURATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC MESMERISM, TEACHING HOW THE READER MAY ACQUIRE AND PRACTICE THE ART; HOW TO DETECT DISEASE, TO RETARD OR ACCELERATE THE CIRCULATION OF BLOOD, TO CURE HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREAU, MENTAL DISORDERS, PARALYSIS, SPINAL DISEASE, LOCAL WEAKNESS, INTERNAL DISEASE, COMPLAINTS OF LUNG, LIVER, HEART AND STOMACH, &c., CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF EYE AND EAR, EVEN TO CURING SOME CASES OF DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, &c.; CLAIRVOYANCE,

INTROVISION, OR POWER OF LOOKING INTO THE BODY,

[illegible]RIZED WATER, HOW TO MAKE A PERSON SUBJECT TO YOUR WILL OR COMMAND, AND MANY CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS.

FROM THE THIRD LONDON EDITION, WITH MUCH IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL MATTER, AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

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The evidence from many respected sources in favor of Mesmerism cannot but command the consideration of all who seriously desire to know the truth; and they will doubtless agree that though it has sometimes been brought into disrepute by charlatans, it could not ... of such a man as Professor Agassiz, ..., if it were rea... ...h about it, ... learned, and what is known now may be but ... to what may by and by be developed.

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PRACTICAL MESMERIST.

CURATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION IN MESMERISM.

As the art of Mesmerisation demands not only a sustained application of the mental, but also a vigorous exertion of the physical powers, it will, in order to carry out the design of this work, be necessary to say something as to the mental qualifications for his mission, which every mesmerist must possess, ere he can rationally expect his manipulations to prove generally efficient and successful. We will begin with the corporal, and ascend to the intellectual.

AGE.

It is of importance that the operator should be in the entire possession of bodily energy and activity—that he should not labor under the weakness of youthful immaturity, nor suffer from the exhaustion of senile decrepitude. His strength should be that of confirmed manhood, anterior to its decline with the approach of age. In ordinary cases, the middle period of life, extending from twenty five to fifty-five, with an extension or contraction of it to suit particular instances, either of premature decline or prolonged energy of the physical powers, would seem to be the time indicated by nature, as that in which man is mos·

effectually in possession of all his varied corporal attributes and capabilities.

HEALTH.

Sound constitutional health in the operator is of the first importance. He should not only be free, at the time of any given sitting, from temporary and passing ailment, but should also be devoid of any constitutional or hereditary taint. The reasons for insisting so strenuously on this point are two fold, and relate both to his own welfare and also that of the subject. If he labor under any deficiency of healthful vigor, the frequent contact of diseased individuals—the daily association with the afflicted will be sure, by the law of mesmeric sympathy, to affect him with pains and disquietudes, if not perfectly analogous to those of his patients, yet bearing such relationship to them, as will suffice to make him painfully conscious of the source whence they are derived. Now in a healthful operator, these rather unpleasant consequences of mesmeric action on the sick will be felt, if at all, in an inferior degree of intensity, and by the *vis medicatrix naturæ* thrown off with greater ease and rapidity. Positive disease may not be communicated by mesmeric contact, but so much of constitutional disturbance may be occasioned, as in a weakly frame might, if too often repeated, be ultimately productive of decidedly injurious consequences. But this reference to himself is not all the operator should regard, in respect to his possession of health. One of the most important results to be achieved by mesmeric manipulations, when applied medically, is the transmission of healthful and invigorating influence from the operator to the subject. This is effected by the direct transfusion of that refined, and to ordinary senses imperceptible, aura—the [illegible] fluid of his own system. Now as this is an [illegible] vitiated and impaired by the existence of any morbid forces at work within it. If the operator be likely to

suffer from the contact with diseased patients, it is far more probable that the latter will suffer from the positive action of a diseased system in their mesmerist. Under every view of the subject, therefore, both from moral and physical considerations, from a prudent regard to self-preservation and benevolent feelings, in reference to the well being of others, it is obvious that due attention should be paid to the possession of sound health, and due corporal vigor on the part of the mesmeric operator.

GENERAL PHYSICAL ADAPTATIONS.

In addition to the foregoing, we may add that a fine active temperament, and a physical structure rather above the average in strength and stature, will possess



PLATE I.—MESMERISATION.

advantages of great importance. In general, persons of superior muscular development, of broad shoulders and large heads, will mesmerise more powerfully than individuals not so distinguished, and males will usually mesmerise more effectually than females. None in a

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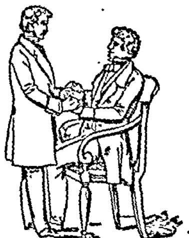


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state of sound health, however, need despair of rendering themselves useful. If devoid of the average amount of power in this respect, let them select subjects proportionately beneath the usual standard, and very desirable results may be expected to follow, more especially if a due amount of perseverance and energetic determination be brought to bear upon the matter. To the female portion of society, the care of the young and aged, the feeble extremes, seems to be especially consigned, and for the wants of infancy, nature has provided in the fairer portion of creation, a specialty of adaptation in the large development of *philoprogenitiveness and the other domestic affections*, such as few male operators can lay claim to. Here, then, is a sphere of active usefulness, sufficiently large and important to evoke the energies and satisfy the ambition, even of the most aspiring lady, and such, as we have no doubt, the more benevolent of the softer sex will not fail in future years, and under more favorable influences, to assiduously cultivate.

MENTAL QUALIFICATIONS.

In ascending from the physical to the intellectual and moral attributes which should distinguish the mesmeric tyro, we would observe, that a fine phrenological development is of paramount importance. He should have acuteness of perception, to observe accurately the outward *signs* of health and *disease*, with the various symptoms in the countenance, tongue, eyes, gait, &c., *of his patient—his judgment should be sound, and his* memory retentive. He should be well endowed with native benevolence, to induce him to undertake each case with the most kindly feelings; conscientiousness, to render his motives, whether in its commencement or its progress, pure and noble; firmness, that he may be unwearied by delay and unconquered by difficulties; caution, that he may plan prudently and conduct his processes calmly and with self possession, under even the most trying emergencies, and, finally, a lofty veneration, that he may labor in the steadfast assurance of ultimate success, as the cheering result of his at times

prolonged and exhausting exertions While on this part of the subject, we may perhaps be permitted to observe, that there is a rather large class of unfortunate beings, so miserably organized in reference to the moral sphere, that they seem incapable of putting faith in human testimony, however reputable and convincing it may appear to ordinary minds, if its statements be in contradiction to their antecedent opinions; at war with their favorite prepossessions. Such in-

department of the work, it is scarcely necessary to observe, that a man engaged on a philanthropic mission should have both the disposition and the ability to fulfill its duties with efficiency, and to this we may add, that good natural endowments and high principles, improved by education and invigorated by habit, are essential prerequisites Now the practical mesmerist has before him a career, which will in a peculiar manner demand the combined exertion of all his better powers, both mental and physical, and, we trust, that those to whom nature and fortune have been more than ordinarily liberal, will undertake the honorable but onerous task in a right, that is, a pure, generous, benevolent, and noble spirit.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE SUBJECT MOST FAVORABLE TO SUCCESS IN MESMERIC SITTING.

As we have treated at some length on the corporeal and intellectual attributes which should attach to the successful operator, it may not perhaps be amiss, before proceeding farther, to make a few remarks on the correlative conditions in the subject which will be found favorable to mesmeric treatment. Perhaps too much importance is generally attached to certain bodily peculiarities, more especially in reference to temperament, on all four divisions of which, with their mixtures and modifications, success has been obtained, while upon all, failures have been sometimes experienced.

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refuse submission to nature's laws, and then complain of contradictory or inefficient results

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR MESMERISING—FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is, in the first place, of essential importance, that the mesmeric sitting should take place in a suitable apartment. This should be rather warm, and free from drafts or other aerial disturbances, and, if possi



PLATE II.—DEMESMERISING.

ble, remove from the sphere of chance interruptions—as noises in the street, domestic labors, opening of doors, crying of children, &c., as any of these are very [illegible] abulence, [illegible] rolonged, [illegible] A well carpeted and comfortable room in the winter, warmed by fire until it approaches the heat of summer, not below 60 degrees, and with the door and window closed during the operation, presents the most favorable combination of circumstances, in so far as the material environment is concerned.

more determined gaze by the operator, invigorated by a confident will to produce an effect, will be found the most efficient mode of procedure Do not make it a case of exhaustion. As soon as the drowsy feeling comes on, close the eyelids, and the passes will accomplish the rest

As soon as the eyes close by means of the passes and gaze combined, the latter must of course cease, in so far as the contact of vision is concerned, but the passes should be continued with steady perseverance, and indeed the prolonged gaze of the operator at the forehead and closed eyelids of the subject, will be found to promote the progress of the mesmeric sleep.

As "passes" occupy a very prominent place in all mesmeric narratives and treatises, and constitute the most potent means, both of superinducing sleep and removing disease, it is necessary here to give a more detailed description of the *modus operandi* which the mesmerist should adopt, in order to effect this part of the mesmeric treatment. The operator then being in that position relatively to the subject already described, he shoul [illegible] head of [illegible] bring d[illegible] being toward the subject, the points of the fingers within two or three inches of the subject's face and person, till sleep had been produced.

These passes should not generally extend much below the breast, as it is to the head and brain that the mesmeric influence should be primarily directed At intervals, however, say of a dozen passes, a more prolonged one may be made from head to feet, or at least over the whole of the trunk, for the purpose of equalizing the mesmeric fluid, and causing it to be thoroughly diffused through the whole system. In effecting this, great care should be taken not to mesmerise the lungs so effectually as to impede respiration. otherwise a heavy and labored breathing on the part of the patient will be produced. Should this be perceived, it is only necessary to make a few dispersive passes over the chest, and at the same time blow a lit-

inches of his head, and breathe gently on it a few times, gradually advancing, during each respiration, from the back to the top of the forehead, along the top or crown, at the same time making a few passes down over the system, as before In every stage of the mesmeric process, indeed from the beginning, it is found that breathing thus over the brain produces a soothing and comforting influence, and consequently predisposes to sleep Should any unfavorable or unexpected crisis [illegible]

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MEDICAL APPLICATION OF MESMERISM.

LOCAL MESMERISM.

For the fundamental principles of Mesmerism in all its varied aspects, I must refer the reader to books written on this branch of the subject. This being an especially practical work, the *modus operandi* is the department to which the attention of the reader is here especially directed.

We will commence this branch of the subject by local mesmerism, which, as it does not impose the labor of first putting the patient to sleep, and may also be safely practiced with a smaller amount of knowledge than that which demands a state of coma, it may naturally claim our first attention in a chapter expressly devoted to the medical application of the science.

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PLATE IV —CONSUMPTION.

combination with his physical powers, for the accomplishment of the object.

[illegible]

cal movements on the part of the operator. These observations, we must here also repeat, apply with equal force to the manipulations which will be subsequently described as the proper means of producing the mesmeric sleep or coma. This local mesmerisation may be applied once or twice a day, from five to twenty minutes, the length of time being determinable by the circumstance of the patient receiving ease or not in the shorter period, as it will be well to persevere, in case no alleviation be produced. In some instances, a marked diminution or entire removal of the uneasiness is effected by a few passes, in which case a prolonged application is needless.

When the disease is especially concentrated, and intense pain is felt within a small circumference, the fingers may be brought to a focus, and either held over the part so affected, or they may be darted down upon

has been so fortunate as to succeed in thus obtaining the assistance of an efficient operator, they should apply for his aid, whenever indisposition is manifested in any member of the establishment, as it is by its power to check disease in the germ, that mesmerism is especially valuable, the time, trouble, and exhaustion of constitution, not to say pecuniary expense of a prolonged illness, being thus saved. Hence a case of headache, low spirits, or any of the manifold ailments from which disease of a more formidable character is so often unfolded, and only wants time in which to develop its more fearful symptoms, should be at once subjected to the proper treatment, and so all further unpleasantries prevented.

NERVOUS DISEASES

The first class of diseases to which we would direct attention, are those usually termed nervous, in which the thoughts and feelings of the subject are morbidly affected, without a due proportion of visible causation externally to account for such morbid oscillations, from mental force and energy, to depression and inaction. As this species of indisposition is very common, and [illegible]

stage of insanity, may be checked, ere it has had time to make any very severe inroads on the constitution.

As a general principle then it may be said, that the tendency of mesmerisation is to invigorate the nervous system of the subject, and consequently a few sittings, in ordinary cases, will often suffice for restoring the lost equilibrium, and more especially so if the operator be in a vigorously healthy condition. But as this is not always sufficient, we shall now proceed to detail the processes by which the more severe forms of ner-

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sition, which, being often repeated, will be found to leave the mind in a more healthful and vigorous state Where a condition of the organ analogous to that of chronic inflammation is suspected to exist, it may be well to occasionally excite the very portion diseased, as in this way a certain healthful stimulation may be communicated to it, by which the disease will be thrown off more effectually than by the mere excitation of opposite organs This, however, should be done carefully and



PLATE V.—RHEUMATISM.

judiciously, and not until after considerable activity has been superinduced in the balancing influences, and indeed it will be well to arouse the latter simultaneously: thus caution, with hope, faith, and firmness, at the same time may greatly conduce to a more desirable manifestation of the first, as it will be thus trained to act in concert with more cheerful and vigorous influences. This excitation of the diseased organ should be of short duration, and almost immediately followed by its rapid demesmerization by a few dispersive passes. By repeating this process of mental training at intervals of a day

or two, ordinary cases of hypochondria will generally yield in the course of a few sittings.

In addition to this special treatment for particular forms of mental disease by phreno mesmeric excitation, there is another process which it would be well to adopt where the disease is supposed to arise either from general weakness or morbid excitability of the nervous system—I mean the long sleep. This is effected by putting the patient into the mesmeric slumber, and keeping him in it for a few hours without any excitation of the organs, maintaining that state of contact occasionally which has been already described. And here we must warn all our readers against a practice, which, as it has been recommended by some great names, may probably become fearfully prevalent—we allude to leaving the patient in the mesmeric sleep for some hours. Such a practice is decidedly accompanied with great danger, and indeed the health and even life of the patient may be thus placed in jeopardy—some crisis connected with the mesmeric process itself may occur, or perhaps the subject may approach to consciousness, and yet be unable to shake off the influence by his own energies—in this case, finding his operator absent, he may become very uneasy, and some unfavorable result may occur. As a general principle, indeed, it may be said that the presence of the operator is comforting and invigorating to the subject, his absence the contrary, so that we would for many reasons recommend that the general practice be to remain with the subject to the end of the mesmeric sitting, be it long or short.

NERVOUS EQUILIBRIUM.

A frequent source of disease among the sedentary and the studious is the loss of nervous equilibrium. The brain being over and the body under worked, a loss of balance in the distribution of the vital power ensues. The extremities become chilly, the skin fails to perform its duty, and the head is oppressed with a superabundance of nervous power. In this condition of the system, long passes made slowly from the head to the feet will generally afford relief. While a frequent induc-

opinions respecting its origin and character In reality, however, it is the result of functional or organic disease of the brain, whose manifestations, being thus interfered with, give birth to those misdirected actions and inconsequential thoughts which constitute the usual *phenomena of mental alienation*. *Mesmerism is eminently* beneficial, both from its sedative and invigorating qualities By the former, it tends to calm the over excitement of the outrageous maniac; and, by the latter, it tends to strengthen and sustain the nervous energy of the despondent and melancholy even where



PLATE VI.—GOUT.

the subject is morally unmanageable, and requires physical force for his restraint, the soothing passes of a vigorous operator will often suffice to induce a calmed condition on the previous agitation, and thus prepare the way for the mesmeric sleep at a subsequent period. This sleep should, however, be induced in all such cases, whatever may be the amount of labor required for its production, as a long, deep, dreamless mesmeric slumber will be found the most potent of all auxiliaries for the restoration of health When once the state of coma has been induced, it should be repeated daily, and may be prolonged *from one to three* or ours, and

opinions of the power for a local ailment, if of recent howngin, will be found sufficient. In this case the passes of should be made over the afflicted part, and toward the nearest extremity, so as to carry the disease out of the system, through it, as the most convenient outlet (see Plate V) But in case this should be found insufficient, then try the mesmeric sleep, and while the sub-

(see Plate XI), and also have passes made in contact

The judgment of the operator must direct his procedure in reference to the special necessities of each particular case

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

The following is from General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., C G B, G C H, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, LL D, of Oxford, etc.

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that since I left Edinburgh, I have continued going on well. The rheumatism in my limbs from which I had suffered about twenty five years, particularly in my left shoul-

&c., without obtaining anything beyond temporary relief

"I am also happy and thankful to add to this testimonial, that a severe neuralgic affection in my right foot, of four years and a half standing, has yiel to your mesmeric treatment, and the cl o complaint is altogether changed and

had my time permitted me to remain a little longer, I should have been, under God, completely cured."

SCIATICA.

A lady, about midsummer, was seized with sciatica in her left leg and thigh, and suffered severe pain, and was unable to walk for 16 or 17 weeks. Her husband applied to the most experienced medical men of the town, and they attended her for two months; the whole of that time she was unable to leave her bed; then she gave up taking medicine, as she found not the least benefit from it. She remained unable to walk without the assistance of sticks until mesmerized on the 30th of October, when she was able to rise from her chair and walk without the least assistance, and after the mesmerizer had operated on her the fourth time, she was able to walk with as much freeness as she ever did in her life, and will be ever thankful for the introduction of mesmerism.

GOUT.

Treatment of a similar kind, in reference to passes, &c., will be found very efficient in gout, care being especially taken in this case to keep the disease in the extremities, so that no backward passes should be made (see Plate VI) Should local passes not suffice, the sleep may be resorted to, both for the purpose of producing general constitutional improvement, and also with the view of giving the operator a greater influence over the subject in the after application of local means.

PARALYSIS.

In cases of paralysis of one side, passes should be

which we shall now proceed to describe. When the loss of power is only partial, and the patient can hold out his arm or stand upon his legs, then the operator should proceed to make rapid passes in contact from the root of the limb to its extremity. As, for example, in case of the arm from the shoulder down to the fingers, his own fingers being spread out, and both his hands being applied to the work, they will almost

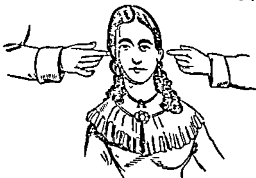


PLATE VII —DEAFNESS.

will permit. This may be continued till the operator feels exhausted When his vital force being for the time expended, he will do his subject but little good and himself much harm by further perseverence Where the voluntary motions have entirely ceased, the operator may take the hand in one of his, and thus holding out the diseased arm make the necessary passes with the other.

LOCAL WEAKNESS.

For weakness, either general or local, whether

vantageous. Passes over the part affected, and the induction of rigidity, as in the case of paralysis, will generally be found productive of the most beneficial results in case of local weakness, whether arising from a morbid condition of the nerves or a prostration of muscular strength.

TOOTH EXTRACTION UNDER LOCAL MESMERISM.

"A young person had two teeth extracted under the power of local mesmerism, not being put to sleep. On being asked if she suffered much pain in the operation, she replied *not any*."

DEAFNESS AND DUMBNESS FROM BIRTH.

The first recorded case of deafness and dumbness from birth was described by Mr John Jones, surgeon, of Ilfracombe, in a letter to a gentleman of Exeter, England. He says:

"The boy Cooke has been known to me from his birth, from which time to that of his being brought under mesmeric influence, he was perfectly dumb and deaf, save that sounds attended with very great vibra-
vith a
fully
ie hu-
s, and
whom
ne he
where
hen-
re he
was maintained at the cost of the parish, in precisely the same state in which he went. I am, however, happy to say, that he now hears minute sounds, and speaks in a manner perfectly intelligible to any one. His physical health was always good, but not a shadow of improvement in the dormant faculties had ever taken place till brought under the influence of mesmerism."

In a subsequent letter, Dr Jones refers to the above case as follows:

"I can only state the incontrovertible fact, that the boy in question was, from my own knowledge, born deaf and dumb, and remained in that condition until placed under mesmeric treatment, through which instrumentality he was brought to hear minute sounds, and to articulate sufficiently well to carry on a conversation with any one. I ought probably to qualify the former part of this statement respecting deafness—he could certainly hear the sound of a cannon when fired near him, but could not hear the sound of a hammer when struck on an anvil, much less the human voice

"He was supported wholly by our parish for a great number of years, till his obtaining the absent senses

"He was many years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Exeter, without receiving the smallest benefit

"I have only half an hour since visited a family in Ilfracombe, whose female servant was dumb for three years from fever, and was most happily restored to the free use of speech in a very short time, through the means employed by a mesmerist"

It may be as well to mention, that the foregoing is the first case on record in which phreno mesmerism has proved effective in the cure of a deaf mute. The subject, in this instance, was twenty-one years of age prior to his being subjected to mesmeric treatment.

Mr. Jones, [illegible] with the case [illegible] long and des[illegible] His calmly philosophic investigation of mesmerism, upon which he entered without the slightest profes- [illegible] his high moral courage in the advocacy of trut[illegible]

A young woman for three months entirely lost her speech, being unable to utter a word louder than a whisper. Medical skill proved of no avail. A mesmerist being introduced to her, gave her hopes of a speedy cure, which have been fully realized. The first four experiments produced but little effect on her; [illegible] ied, but left her im- [illegible] The sixth accom- [illegible] of her voice, which she still retains, with every appearance of permanent benefit.

SPINAL DISEASES—WEAKNESS OF THE BACK.

In all cases of spinal disease, we recommend general mesmerization, with passes down the back, sometimes in contact, and the excitation of firmness, which will [illegible] with the clothes of the subject, as the aura will readily pass through this apparent obstacle. (See Plate XII.)

TOOTH EXTRACTION IN THE SLEEP.

A gentleman having determined to have a decayed tooth extracted, from which he had suffered much uneasiness, he was mesmerized, and the operation being performed while he was in a state of coma, he suffered nothing. So completely insensible was the patient, that the dentist who performed the extraction, having asked him, on his return to consciousness, whether his tooth had been extracted, he put his finger in his mouth to feel whether it had been removed before he could give a satisfactory answer to the question. This took place in a theater, and in the presence of several hundred spectators.

A young lady having long been desirous to have a sound tooth removed, to enable one growing in front of it to take its place, requested a mesmerizer to mesmerize her, which he did to the cheek alone, produc-

ing in it such a torpid state, that a firm tooth was extracted without giving her the slightest pain. The operator likewise took out a second, which was loose, and easily extracted.

ASTHMA.

Many cases of confirmed asthma have been known to yield to treatment similar to that described for inflammation of the lungs, prolonged, if necessary, over many weeks. We may here observe, that a daily mesmerization for indisposition will be found more beneficial than when it is attempted irregularly.

When convenient, even the same hour of the day should be chosen. We would also advise that the mesmeric processes should be continued for some time after the cure seems to have been effected, as much evil, and many cases of relapse, can be traced to the folly of suspending the remedial agency prior to its having effectually eradicated the seeds of disease.

LIGHTNING STROKE TREATED BY MESMERISM.

A young lady was struck by lightning when returning home from a place of worship, and so severe was the shock, as to deprive her of speech, memory, and health. In this case, during more than seven years, electricity, galvanism, and medicine had been frequently tried, in vain; yet phreno mesmerism effected her restoration in ten weeks, subsequentlly to which she was married to the gentleman who had been paying his addresses to her prior to the accident.

INTERNAL DISEASES.

In severe diseases of the chest, as in the case of consumption, the application of mesmerism has been often found to have a remedial potency far beyond the reach of ordinary medicines. And here [illegible] remind the reader of what has been state[illegible] troductory remarks, that whenever the m[illegible] fluence is found to act oppressively on th[illegible]

heart, it should be removed by dispersive passes. Attention to this is of still more importance, where there is reason to believe that any disease exists

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Here the mesmeric sleep, accompanied with passes made in various directions over the part affected, more especially transverse, will be found effectual. If the hands of the operator be brought together in the center of the subject's chest, and then gently separated, bringing them round the sides, the morbific influence will thereby be removed, and perhaps drawn out from the system After these dispersive and withdrawing passes have been effected for a quarter of an hour, then conclude by directing the points of the fingers at the chest, and move the arms as if directing and throwing out their sanative emanation on the diseased part. After which, gently pat or stroke it, as these latter processes will be found to communicate a certain portion of healthy vitality to the diseased organ.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This disease, the scourge of the young and beautiful, by which a large per-centage of the most refined

fairly arched and expanded When, however, the organization is obviously defective in these respects, the probability of an effectual cure is greatly diminished. Even in such a case, however, when the fell destroyer has not had time to make any ravages, and there is reason to believe that the structure of the lungs is not materially injured, it will be well to make a trial of this healing power, The processes to be employed are

very similar to those already described under inflammation of the lungs In addition to which, an occasional breathing, more especially over those parts of the chest where the severest pain is felt, will be found very advantageous. The operator may also in this, as in many other internal complaints, sit directly opposite the patient, and while holding him by one hand, mesmerize him with the other, as in Plate IV.

A lady writes regarding the success of mesmerism·

"In answer to your kind inquiries, I beg to state, that I have been confined to my room for ten days with the most severe cold I ever remember to have had, but under all these disadvantages, I have the greatest pleasure in informing you, that by your never-to be-forgotten instrumentality, mesmeric influence restored my voice, after a total loss for seven years, and this still remains strong, to the great gratification of myself and friends, indeed the duty I owe demands my sincere thanks Trusting that many of my fellow creatures who may labor under the same loss may have cause to rejoice at the power of mesmerism, I shall at all times be most happy to hear of your success in a science which must tend to the general good of our fellow creatures"

As an instance of the opposite opinions and contrasted feelings prevalent among different classes, in reference to the essential character of mesmeric phenomena, we may mention that in reference to the case above described, the family medical adviser declared, that Miss Cawsey's faith had made her whole; while the leading members of a remarkably devout body of Christians in the town averred, that this remarkable restoration was effected by the agency of Satan.

INACTIVE LIVER.

The mesmeric sleep is of itself generally for the production of considerable activity in but the direction of a mesmeric current

heart, it should be removed by dispersive passes. Attention to this is of still more importance, where there is reason to believe that any disease exists

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Here the mesmeric sleep, accompanied with passes made in various directions over the part affected, more especially transverse, will be found effectual. If the hands of the operator be brought together in the center of the subject's chest, and then gently separated, bringing them round the sides, the morbific influence will thereby be removed, and perhaps drawn out from the system. After these dispersive and withdrawing passes have been effected for a quarter of an hour, then conclude by directing the points of the fingers at the chest, and move the arms as if directing and [illegible] diseased [illegible] as these [illegible] inicate a certain portion of healthy vitality to the diseased organ

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saying, that nine tenths of our dyspeptic patients simply labor under a deficiency of vitality in the digestive organs, in virtue of which their functions are necessarily discharged inefficiently And here we would remark, that much of this weakness is often due to structure, that is, to a comparatively small basilar region in the brain, in consequence of which only a small amount of nervovital power can be regularly communicated to the viscera generally. Where this is the case, medicine can prove but an imperfect aid; and



PLATE VIII.—DUMBNESS.

even mesmerism may fail to produce a vigor equal to that which is found in organizations of [illegible]

[illegible]

for the excitation of that especial portion of the brain, from which the sensations of hunger and thirst are derived, and from which probably the nervovital force necessary for digestion is derived. The mode of procedure which I would recommend is the following—

Let the patient be put into the mesmeric sleep, when passes may be made at each sitting over the region of the stomach, both laterally and longitudinally, and mesmerized water may be drank at frequent intervals during the day

But when a susceptibility to phreno mesmeric treatment has been induced, then it will be well to bring the organ into action, by which the sensations of hunger
and thirst will [illegible] food
or drink may [illegible] the
sleep be contin [illegible]
be generally digested; and not only so, but by [illegible] in
tition of the process, a greater degree of f[illegible] ver,
activity will be found to pervade the stoma[illegible] func-
entire alimentary system [illegible] power

Great care should be observed in excitin[illegible] so, the
above named, otherwise the subject may ha[illegible] ver the
tite aroused to a degree of ravenousnes[illegible] ntly on
cause him to disregard the nature of th[illegible] uctory
presented, and a stone, stick, or even th[illegible] d reg-
which the food is conveyed to the mou[illegible] organ.
bitten, and this with a degree of forc[illegible] similar
to endanger the teeth. At other times, w[illegible] g gen-
becomes ungovernable, there is some dang[illegible] h con-
tication may be so imperfectly performed, [illegible] e held
pieces of food to be swallowed, from their [illegible] y re-
injurious and productive even of the p[illegible] sults.
suffocation. [illegible] alpi-

The intensity wherewith hunger is to [illegible]
rienced, can generally be regulated by the [illegible]
the operator's fingers; when light, the appet[illegible]
moderate; when heavy, strong. By their [illegible] ivil-
moval, the sensation and all consequent ac[illegible]
Slight pressure will usually be found the most a[illegible]
tageous, as it conduces to the effective masticatio[illegible] of the food, which would under harder pressure be swallowed, as we have said, in injurious haste, and digestion be thereby impeded. Besides the use of mesmerized water, we would recommend that the food of dyspeptic patients should, during the period of their treatment, be subjected to the mesmerizing process.

In addition to the foregoing, I would also recommend, that passes should be made down the spine, from the nape of the neck to the sternum, as dyspepsia is frequently complicated with spinal irritation, the details of this part of the process will be found under the head of spinal disease.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, ETC.

The chief object in view throughout the treatment [illegible] cases of the kind above-mentioned should be to [illegible]he mesmeric influence to bear, by passes, etc,

[illegible]

is the continued application of the hand very advantageous effect In all cases of [illegible]sease, we would also recommend the fre[illegible] [illegible]ministration of mesmerized water, which wil[illegible] to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, [illegible]rease the susceptibility of the system to mes[illegible] agency

[illegible] any disease requiring the effects of a purgative [illegible]etic, the former may be produced by the opera[illegible] [illegible]cing his hands so that the one may rest on the [illegible]on of the subject and the other on his back, just [illegible]e, the latter by placing one hand on the chest, [illegible] other on the back facing it.

DISEASE OF THE EYE.

[illegible]

many other diseases gradually yielding to its sanative influence

In cases of cataract, a slight degree of friction may be occasionally and carefully resorted to; but it must be slight, and not such as to endanger the excitation of any inflammatory symptoms. If the operator would

bathe his finger in mesmerized water while making the passes, it might increase their vitalizing properties; the eyes may also be bathed with the water; the forefinger may be also held pointed at the eye, at the distance of an inch (see Plate IX), as by this means the nervovital power of the operator will be transmitted into the defective organ.

Where there is simply a weakness of vision, the steady gaze of the operator is also very advantageous, as a certain degree of strength seems to be thus communicated; nor is this to be wondered at, as the eye is a ready channel both for the radiation and reception of cerebral emanations.

As there is also an intimate connection between the cerebellum and the organs of vision, it will be well to occasionally make some passes over the back of the head and down the nape of the neck The latter passes may be made in contact.

RESTORATION OF THE LOST SENSES OF HEARING AND SPEECH.

Extraordinary as it may at first seem, it is nevertheless quite possible, by the agency of mesmerism, to restore the use of those very important faculties, speech and hearing, not only when they have been lost by disease, but also in the case of the sufferer having been thus afflicted from birth Of the possibility of the latter, we have now more than mere theoretical argument to adduce—an actual experiment on a deaf mute having, in the course of two years, proved perfectly successful.

We may here observe, that an intimate acquaint-
[illegible] uccess
those
ently
ren-
sition
and function of the various organs, to understand and apply the following directions—

LOSS OF HEARING FROM DISEASE.

The subject having been effectually mesmerized, the operator, if the deafness arise from disease, should make several passes over the ears, and then, with the index finger of each hand pointed to the aural passages, and held at the distance of about half an inch, he may breathe gently along the hand and down the [illegible]

This may be repeated some twenty or thirty times at each sitting, as it may prove convenient The hands should also be simultaneously withdrawn at intervals,

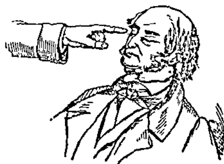


PLATE IX —BLINDNESS.

[illegible] , of the ears, as [illegible] mesmeric radi-

LOSS OF SPEECH, ETC.

The subject having been, as in the former case, effectually mesmerized, and also rendered phreno mesmeric, the organs of imitation and language should be excited (see Plate VIII), and some words being distinctly spoken, or slowly sung, by the operator, near the ear, the subject will endeavor to follow, When

the disease has proceeded from a sudden shock, and only a functional paralysis has supervened, it is quite possible that the restoration may be instantaneous and perfect. When, however, this desirable result does not follow the first attempt, repeat it, and excite, in addition, firmness and concentrativeness.

TREATMENT OF DEAF MUTES.

Deaf mutes from birth should never be treated mesmerically, save by those who have sufficient resolution to persevere in the curative process during many months, and, we may say, years The treatment is entirely similar to that already described, as so suitable in cases of disease, only in this instance the simpler sounds, such as the letters of the alphabet, must be repeated in the mesmeric sleep, and on the subject being aroused, those words only which have been so repeated will be at his command The process is necessarily a slow one, the ear will be long in acquiring the power of catching distinctly the various articulate sounds, and the organs of speech not having been ex- [illegible]

language, for, in its spoken form, even the best educated deaf mute has to acquire it afresh. Perhaps it may be well to observe, that the best subjects for such treatment as the above, are educated mutes, who can read, write, and converse with the fingers, as the operator can then readily communicate his ideas, directions, etc, to them They should not be past the prime of life yet out of childhood.

Those without any external sign of organic defect should also be chosen in preference, as this mode of treatment is not likely to be successful, save in cases where only congenital paralysis has supervened on perfect structure—the condition of by far the larger portion of those so afflicted.

In conclusion, we would recommend this subject to the consideration of the benevolent, that they may, by

a united effort, originate an institution where deaf mutes, having no outward and apparent malformation, may be treated on the plan recommended, when, should a body of competent phreno mesmeric operators be provided, we doubt not that a large proportion of the subjects would have these dormant faculties aroused into activity.

PARALYSIS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

A local paper says: "A more than ordinary degree of interest was created at the lectures on mesmerism last week, in consequence of the testimony borne by respectable parties as to the sanitary effects of mesmerism On Thursday evening, a gentleman from among the audience came forward to the platform, and stated, that he had been attacked with paralysis while residing in America, and that for three years he had been under the care of several medical gentlemen, but received no [illegible]

(here the gentleman raised his arm as stated) although previously he could not raise it six inches from his side. He thought it but justice to mesmerism to state so much On Saturday evening, a highly respectable lady, named Robinson, informed the audience, that she had suffered considerably from ill health for many years, and could with difficulty walk half an hour at a time; but after being mesmerized a few times, she felt so invigorated, that she could now walk six or seven miles without feeling inconvenience. In short, she considered that by the agency of mesmerism, she had been restored from a state of declining health, which had continued for many years, to a state of activity and vigor; and she would advise every lady who might be laboring under indisposition—more especially if ordinary medical means should have failed, as in her case—though she had a brother a medical man—to

have recourse to mesmerism, and she felt confident if they did so, they would have reason to thank her for the advice "

It may be here mentioned, in opposition to some would be authorities on the subject, that fits, insanity, and other maladies connected with a disturbance of the nervous system, have also been frequently cured without the induction of sleep.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Robert W. Fraser, M A , Minister of St. John's Parish, Edinburgh, gives the following endorsement of mesmerism: "I hereby beg leave to state, That I can give my personal testimony as to the great benefit derived by an invalid from mesmeric treatment I am myself slow to admit theories without sufficient evidence of their being well founded; but what I have witnessed in the case I refer to, in which a nervous malady gave way to the mesmeric treatment, although previously unaffected by the application of medical skill, leads me to consider the doctrines of mesmerism not only worthy of careful philosophical consideration, but of the highest importance in a practical view, and I can strongly recommend those who are suffering from nervous complaints, to avail themselves of the opportunity which mesmerism promises to afford."

CURE OF LOCKED JAW.

A gentleman, of Edinburgh, says: "I was seized with a spasm in the jaws, which deprived me of the [illegible]

ing state I was taken to a mesmerizer, to see what could be done After a few passes over the face, I felt considerable relief; and on coming the next night, the mesmerist put his right hand only on my cheek for some minutes, and the pain vanished, and my mouth

gradually opened, and I became quite well, and have remained so ever since, now six months—no symptoms returning"

INRTROVISION.

The most practical and valuable aspect of supersensuous perception, developed by mesmeric manipulation, is that known as introvision, or the power of looking into or within the body For medical purposes this is effected, by obtaining a mesmeric subject, gifted with this faculty, who being mesmerized and placed in the same room with a diseased person, and requested to direct his attention to him, will then proceed to de-



PLATE X.—TOOTHACHE AND TIC.

scribe the appearance of his lungs, heart, liver, etc., and, if moderately intelligent, will generally accomplish this feat to the satisfaction of even medical hearers, although, if ignorant of anatomy and physiology, his language will of course not be scientifically precise.

Many subjects, however, are not capable of accomplishing this, unless placed in direct contact with the patient, which may be effected in the manner represented in Plate XV., where the patient to be examined is seated in one chair, the introvisional subject, who

is to examine him, is seated in another, their knees meeting in contact, and the fingers of their hands interwoven, while the operator excites language and the perceptive powers, to give increased aptitude for observation, and additional power of expression, for giving a correct description of the phenomena noticed.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

Prior to concluding this department of the subject, it may be as well to make a few remarks on the much debated question of clairvoyance. That as a fact in nature, this condition of supersensuous exaltation does really exist, cannot for a moment be seriously doubted by any one thoroughly acquainted with mesmerism, either by experimental or documentary evidence. It

Un-
eption,
d ren-
der it impossible.

He may prove capable of prevision, postvision and

he seems to be endowed. The achievements of a good lucid are such as to show, that all the phenomena connected with the American spirit-rapping may be accounted for without having recourse to the theory of supernatural agency.

The subject, whose initials are here given, is a gentleman of good family, then a student of Trinity College, Dublin, and now in holy orders. At his request his name is not given; but those of the authenticating witnesses are sufficient, it is hoped, to prove the genuineness of the document.

"We, the undersigned, having been present when Mr. H. W. B

and covered by the hands of several of us—do hereby certify, That he read passages and words in various books, of which he had [illegible]

"R. B Alexander, 19, Richmond Place, J C. Hayes, 22, Portland Row; Augustus Johnston, A.B, T C.D, 9, Upper Pembroke Street, Guy Crawford, 1, North Cumberland Street, T. W. Poole, Whitworth Place"

[illegible] Crawford; Augustus Johnston."

"I was present on the 9th of July, and saw Mr. B's clairvoyant reading—of the truth of which I am convinced—Henry O'Neill, Angelsea Buildings"

TO INCREASE THE MESMERIC POWER.

When it is wished to increase the mesmeric power of an operator, two or three other individuals, nearly like him in temperament, may join hand in hand, and so form a chain, the foremost having hold of the operator's hand All should join in willing that the process prove efficient; and in this way there will be a concentration of force for the accomplishment of the desired object.

TO DIMINISH THE MESMERIC POWER.

Where from the especial susceptiblity of the patient, the operator appears to exert too great a power, he should withdraw to the distance of two, three, four, or even six feet, and spreading out his fingers fanwise, thus make the passes slowly, when the force will be found to be considerably modified, to the great comfort and advantage of the patient.

AMPUTATION.

The following case was noticed at length in *The Critic*, for June 28th, 1845, *The Zoist*, vol. iii. p. 207, and many of the local papers at the time. It was the fourth painless amputation under mesmerism which had taken place in Britain, and the first in the county of Devon, and preceded the discovery of ether as an anesthetic agent:

"TORQUAY, June 5, 1845.

"[illegible] right [illegible] mes- [illegible] pre- [illegible] Davey, [illegible] st we willingly certify, That Dr Phillips's account of the case, published in *Woolmer's Gazette* of last week, accurately represents our own impressions and opinions of every feature of this interesting experiment. We would only add, that the patient appeared totally insensible while the first incision was made, and that, though there was an expression of suffering afterwards, we see no reason to doubt her own assertion, that she remained quite unconscious until she was demesmerized at the conclusion of the operation.

"W. JOLLY, Surgeon.	M. BUCKINGHAM.
JOHN JOLLY, Surgeon.	ROBERT BATTERSBY, M. D.
WM. CLARK.	EDWARD VIVIAN.
G. A. BEZZI.	Mrs. M. GIBSON.

"On the thirtieth day after the operation, the stump was perfectly healed; and thanks publicly returned in Tor Church for her recovery."

MESMERIZED WATER.

Almost any substance may be made the vehicle of mesmeric influence, which is transmitted into it by means of passes and pointing. The usual plan in reference to water is to procure a tumbler nearly full; place one hand beneath and the other above, as represented in Plate XIV.; in a few minutes, from five to seven at the farthest, according to the strength of the operator, the water will be effectually charged with the mesmeric aura, which proceeds from the finger-ends, as represented in Plate XVI. A few passes over the glass are sometimes made in addition, by way of more effectually completing the process.

SCIENTIFIC APPLICATION.

As mesmerism is a potent agency in nature, it is eminently capable of producing a variety of phenomena highly interesting to the philosophical mind, as illustrative of physiological laws unknown to ordinary investigators

RIGIDITY.

In the first place, an extraordinary condition of the muscular system may be produced by mesmeric passes, made like those described in the department dedicated to the medical treatment of disease, more especially of paralysis. These being repeated with vigor and rapidity, accompanied by mental determination, for a few minutes, over the arm, it will gradually become rigid, and eventually the power of moving it in any direction will cease, till at length entire insensibility will ensue These effects may also be greatly promoted by the operator's placing the fingers of one hand on the shoulder of the subject, and then rapidly moving those of the other from the extremity of the limb being operated on, as if attracting some unseen influence out of it. When rigidity has been in part superinduced, then both hands of the operator may be thus employed to increase the effect. The result thus produced, may be readily removed by reversing the passes, and gently patting the limb in a direction contrary to that of the passes by which the rigidity had been produced, and also by breathing on the limb in a direction similar to that required for removing the effects by patting. These directions will apply to any other portion of the system.

FIXING A SUBJECT IMMOVABLY TO THE FLOOR ON A GIVEN LINE.

In this case it is necessary to make vigorous passes, like those just described, down both legs of the sub-

ject, and then others over that part of the floor where the fixture is to be effected. This should be from four to six feet in advance of the subject's first position The passes in each case will be more potent if in contact The person to be fixed should then be requested to move slowly forward, sliding his feet along the floor, as lifting them up breaks the mesmeric communication. The operator, standing with the mesmerized line in front of him, should then point at the feet of the subject as he advances, willing at the same time most intensely that he shall not pass the line, over which he may also occasionally make a rapid pass

If successful, the subject, on arriving at the line, will be immovably fixed, and incapable of advancing [illegible]

may be rendered incapable of lifting his feet from it. There are instances where subjects have been fixed instantaneously, while walking at their usual pace, and in the ordinary manner, lifting their feet alternately.

Some persons, when thus fixed, experience a sense of intense rigidity in the lower limbs; while others on the contrary, are most powerfully affected by a sense of weight, as if the gravitating tendency were greatly increased by the passes of the operator. The susceptibility to such experiments as the foregoing, is usually greater when the subject has been mesmerized. In some few instances, it is even possible to thus fix an individual by an effort of the will; but extreme susceptibility to the mesmeric influence must then exist In such a case, whatever attitude may be assumed by the subject, he may be fixed in it by the will of his mesmerist. To nullify the effect thus produced, the subject may waft his pocket-handkerchief over the feet, or flap it at them, and in a short time will find himself thus released from his scientific bondage Upward passes from the operator will also effect the same liberation, when the fixity has been produced by an effort of the will, the relaxation and cessation of which will generally suffice to annihilate the result.

As a general rule in mesmeric operations, what volition effects, counter volition will suffice to nullify. The very opposite result to the foregoing may sometimes be produced by making upward passes, commencing at the lower part of the spine, and ascending to the head, the process being completed by a similar action on all sides of the head, after which the hand, with the fingers curved in, may be held a few inches from the crown of the head, and upward and tractive movements effected, as if the hair or any other light substance were being drawn upward. In a short time the



PLATE XI.—EXCITATION OF FIRMNESS.

subject, if susceptible, will be drawn off his heels and elevated on his toes, as long as the passes continue to be made.

While this experiment is being effected, a third party should stand sufficiently near the subject, to afford a support to the latter, in case the elevation should be such as to destroy his power of maintaining a safe equilibrium. Downward passes from the head to the lower part of the spine, and sometimes continued to the feet, will suffice to restore the subject to his normal condition. We would not advise this experiment

to be continued for any length of time, as it rather tends to produce an upward movement in the vital forces generally, and consequently a slight nausea is sometimes experienced, which, however, the downward passes will suffice to remove

It may be mentioned, that in the fixing experiment, the subject generally experiences the feeling of increased gravitating tendency, while in the case of elevation it is the very reverse, and he experiences what may be almost termed lightness of body. Half a dozen individuals may sometimes be fixed simultaneously by means similar to the above.

FIXING IN A CHAIR.

Request your subject to sit in a chair, then make several passes round him and the chair, as if passing an invisible string around both, then request him to rise, and at the same time, standing behind the chair, make attractive passes from him to yourself. If successful, he will be incapable of moving from the chair, being bound to it by invisible but yet irresistible fetters The reverse action will suffice for his liberation.

TO PREVENT AN INDIVIDUAL FROM TAKING A KEY, COIN, OR OTHER ARTICLES FROM A TABLE.

Place a key or coin on the table: then request the subject of this experiment to place his hand flat on the table, at the distance of a foot or so from the key; then make passes, like those described, over his arm and hand, and then make others over the key, and at the same time breathe on it. Then let the subject gradually slide his hand along the table toward the key, the operator pointing at it, as at his feet in the former experiment. If successful, his arms and fingers will become rigid, and immovably fixed to the table, prior to arriving at the desired point.

Half a dozen susceptible persons may thus be kept comparatively at defiance by one vigorous operator. When a high degree of susceptibility exists, the sub-

ject may be allowed to dart his hand toward the key, from an elevation of one or two feet, as if attempting to grasp it by a sudden effort, which may be prevented, and the arm made rigid in mid air, by a vigorous

MESMERIC CONCATENATION.

To produce this, place the hands of two very susceptible subjects with the palms and fingers in contact; then make passes over them, from the shoulder of each subject, and at intervals breathe over the hands. If successful, in the course of a few minutes the parties thus concatenated will be unable to separate, and will find themselves inextricably involved in the bonds of mesmeric union, their chains, although invisible being nevertheless very appreciable Any number may be thus connected, so that half a dozen persons may constitute an unbroken line The effect is easily removed by reverse passes, or the waving of a pocket-handkerchief, or even by the breath of the operator blown rapidly over the point of conjunction.

GENERAL RIGIDITY.

The following experiment may be made on a susceptible subject either in the mesmeric trance or in his normal condition Let the subject place himself in the most graceful and beautiful attitude his body can assume, and while in this posture, make a few passes from the cerebellum down over the spine, the hands of the operator then branching off, and passing down over each leg, till rigidity ensues. Then commence with the arms, making slow passes from the shoulders to the finger-ends. Your patient may thus be fixed in any statue like representation, liberated by your reverse process. The artist, with his camera or his pencil, or the general admirer of the beautiful, woul in a series of experiments like the above, find ma to give a stimulus to artistic genius.

POWER OF THE WILL.

We have hitherto spoken only of physical effects, dependent apparently upon ... opera ... nome ... physic ...

The ... on the ... sion b... made on the subject, has been frequently known to produce very marked effects The exact extent to which this may proceed is as yet unknown;



PLATE XII.—SPINAL COMPLAINT.

but enough has been ... that man ... is being a ... rce he is ...

It is probably by the disciplined action of this dread and mysterious endowment, that most of those thaumaturgic results are achieved, which modern Eastern travelers narrate, as actualities still occurring among the Druses of Mount Lebanon, and the Budhistic Lamas of Thibet.

RAISING THE ARM.

For the production of marked effects by the will, it is necessary that your subject be highly susceptible. If so, let him stand with his back toward you, then look at him, and will very determinately that his left or right arm shall be raised If successful, he will gradually elevate the limb, involuntarily sustaining it in an extended position; it may even be brought up perpendicularly, and maintained so, without his consciously joining in the production of the effect; falling again with a cessation of the operator's determination.

Parties have sometimes been found who would unconsciously obey the will of their mesmerist, in walking toward him from the other end of a room, etc In this way it may be demonstrated, that a marked effect can be produced on the actions of others by volition alone When the subject is in a comatose, or sometimes even in a vigilant condition, the will of the operator has been found sufficient to make an ordinary coin feel unpleasantly cold or warm to the subject, its real temperature remaining the same.

SYMPATHETIC TRANSMISSION OF SENSATION.

With a susceptible subject, you may also exhibit another extraordinary phenomenon connected with the higher experiments in mesmerism, namely, community of sensation between the operator and the subject. While the latter is in a state of coma, take his hand, and at the same time eat or drink, or permit yourself to be pinched, etc, and by the motions of the mesmerizee, and if language be excited, then by his words, you will find that he experiences sensations similar to your own, perhaps somewhat modified in intensity. Odors and sounds manifest a similar law of transference.

A like result will follow if you mesmerize two or three subjects, and unite them by a bond of worsted, when they will all simultaneously experience the sa sensations; and if a line of individuals in a

state of vigilance, linked hand in hand, be made to constitute a line of communication between the operator and his subject, the sensation of the former will be conveyed to the latter almost as vividly as if he were in actual contact, the individuals composing the vigilant chain being unconscious of this transmission of influence through them.

Occasionally, this sympathetic action is manifested between the operator and subject when altogether disjoined, and even at opposite ends of the same room, or even when in separate apartments. In some instances, an equal degree of susceptibility is manifested by persons in the waking state, more especially if they have been frequently mesmerized

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING EXPERIMENTS.

It may be remarked in reference to the above scientific experiments, whether produced by passes or by silent volition, that the effects will follow the use of the
of
of
recent experi-
ic are now so
ny to suppose,
that all the results of mesmerism, on waking subjects at least, are simply the result of an impression; but the marked effects producible on persons either ignorant that any operation whatever is being attempted, or uninformed as to the nature of the result expected, amply suffice to demonstrate, that there is a real power exerted by the operator, which, being transmitted to the subject, will be manifested in unmistakable effects. This fact of a transmitted power, under which the subject is purely passive, is if possible, still more indubitably exhibited in the numerous instances which are recorded, of the natural sleep being converted into the mesmeric, by the use of passes and other means, of which the subject must necessarily have been quite ignorant.

PHRENO-MESMERISM.

Among the many instructive and interesting experiments which the student of mesmerism may effect, none are more striking or more likely to attract the attention of either the physiologist or psychologist, *than those which are distinguished as phreno-mesmeric* manifestations. To produce these, a thorough knowledge of phrenology is requisite on the part of the operator—without which, his attempts to elicit thought or action from his subject, can scarcely fail to produce either non-success or even positive inconvenience to



PLATE XIII.—TRANSFUSION OF NERVO-VITAL POWER.

the patient and himself. When it is understood, indeed, that the phenomena referred to, are to be produced by exciting various portions of the brain to the performance of their appropriate functions it will be at once perceived, that a detailed and scientific knowledge of the exact locality and potency of the different organs, is very necessary to the phreno-mesmeric experimentalist.

Individuals attempting to elicit manifestations, when devoid of the requisite knowledge, cannot fail to produce results of a most unsatisfactory character. Any one of the more celebrated writers on phrenology may

be safely taken as a guide, and at least one such should be carefully studied, prior to any attempts being made, for a bust alone, in inexperienced hands, will scarcely prove a sufficient guide The mode of exciting any organ, is for the operator to place his finger on that portion of the head of the subject, marked in the phrenological chart, as the seat of that particular organ on which he may wish to act, and the nearer to the center of [illegible]

an[illegible]

[illegible] producing certain manifestations, and first commence with the

PASSIONS OR PROPENSITIES.

As a general remark, we would observe, that these [illegible]

subjected to that law which pervades the whole cerebral mass in relation to phreno mesmeric excitation, namely, the retention of activity in every organ which has been stimulated, after the state of coma has been [illegible]

spect, and by care in demesmerizing, the operator may succeed in removing all but that educated activity to which the faculty has been subjected; and in consequence of which, it must, we have reason to believe, have increased in functional vigor.

Amativeness, combativeness, destructiveness, and the newly discovered organ of love of life, or rather fear of death, we would, therefore, altogether exclude from the list of those, which may be legitimately excited for the purpose of mere experiment.

Acquisitiveness and secretiveness afford some very striking and amusing exhibitions, such as a blind cov

etousness and selfish desire to possess, and a cunning attempt to hide the property of others, may be supposed to give to rise to The very reverse, involving a restitution of the coveted property, together with a liberal gift of additional articles, may be produced by the excitation of benevolence, when the former have ceased to act

Of the affections, philoprogenitiveness is, perhaps, the most interesting; to produce the finest exhibition,

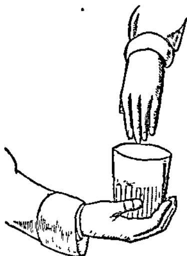


PLATE XIV.—MESMERIZING WATER.

place. Some subjects are so entirely absorbed by their blind affection, as to mistake a bust or pillow for a child, either of which they nurse with a most parental fondness The feeling of love toward the child may be increased by exciting adhesiveness, when additional manifestations of attachments may be expected: be very careful, in doing this, to avoid exciting combativeness, otherwise the fondled child may receive a an actual child may be given to the subject, when a nursing scene of the most amusing character will take

sudden blow, or if language be excited, a severe reprimand.

SELF ESTEEM

affords some very amusing and instructive manifestations. Individuals under the excitation of this organ, more especially if it be well developed, display in their manners and conversation an overweening estimate of their own importance, and a proportionate indifference to and contempt for the attainments and abilities of others The position of the body is generally as erect as possible, and if firmness be simultaneously excited (see Plate XI.), the subject generally endeavors to increase his apparent stature, and where there is at the same time a considerable love of approbation, exhibits unmistakable signs of care as to dress, personal appearance, etc

His conversational remarks, however, should language be excited, will generally afford the most convincing and amusing evidence of his inordinate exaltation.

We would advise parties witnessing such a manifestation, never to take offence at the witty and generally sarcastic replies which they may chance to receive from the subject, who will wake up unconscious of his sharp retorts upon his friends

MORAL PRINCIPLES OR SENTIMENTS.

[illegible]

going, and their subsequent effect on the subject, if perceptible at all, will be rather of an exalting than depressive character.

With one of these—firmness—a muscular movement appears to be connected; for when it is aroused, the subject rises from his chair and stands erect—in some cases the muscular tension amounting almost to rigidity (see Plate XI.) There is also at the same time the mental condition of determination manifested,

taneously aroused into activity.

On either side of this organ we find conscientiousness, the excitation of which gives a keen perception of rectitude, or the want of it, in the conduct, and this is frequently sufficient to produce truthful replies to questions that might otherwise have been answered evasively.



PLATE XV.—INTROVISION.

Should the subject [illegible]

wondering feelings.

Caution should be excited with great care, more especially where there is a large development of it, as in this case it may superinduce a paroxysm of fear, not only very painful at the time, but even dangerous to the health of a delicate or highly susceptible patient. It will be well, therefore, either to touch the organ

slightly, or, better still, to excite it in combination with others, using its influence merely as a corrective of their excess of action, etc It may modify the display of any of the passions, or even of the other moral sentiments, as benevolence, by superinducing, on the primary impulse, the restraining influence of a prudent consideration of consequences

I would advise, that, under all circumstances, there should be, after every display of this rather depressive

paratively happy and comfortable state

Veneration is not only an ennobling and exalting organ, but its outward manifestation is also striking; for not only will an individual, while under its influence, express more of reverence than before for persons, opinions, or institutions, but if the development be good, he may even be induced to rise from his seat, and with his hands joined and uplifted as in prayer, will then fall on his knees, and with language also excited, will pour forth a flood of eloquent petitions for mercy and forgiveness. Of course such a manifestation should not be lightly evoked, nor would it prove convenient in all company. The extent to which it is to proceed must, therefore, be left to the discretion of the operator.

Hope, situated on either side of veneration, will af-

pear to be not only possible, but even probable, and to every inquiry, where a contingency may be supposed to exist, a hopeful answer is returned. It thus mitigates the forebodings of caution, and the somber gloom of a desponding faith, while it at the same time adds to the intensity of a mirthful ebullition, and serves to materially brighten the beatific visions of ideality.

Placed immediately in front of veneration, benevolence exerts a marked influence over the thoughts and feelings, producing an especial kindliness of disposition Under the activity of this organ, beneficence becomes a kind of necessity, and the individuals who are to be the recipients of its bounty are readily evoked, by the force of an excited imagination, in the form of mendicants, etc., to whom not only is the money, pen-

should the excitement of the organ be still continued, the subject will often proceed to remove even articles of clothing, as a coat, etc, from his own person, and present them with pressing kindness to some ill-clad phantom of his mesmeric dream Of course the operator must in this case be left to his own discretion, as to the extent of the display

When benevolence has improvidently exhausted its stores, a laughable contrast may be readily superinduced by an excitation of acquisitiveness and secretiveness, when the fugitive articles being found absent from their accustomed places in the pocket, etc, their return will be urgently demanded, with insinuations not always the most polite, as to the mode in which they must have passed into the hands of their new possessors

The once doubtful but now decided organ of sublimity, will also, in the case of an intellectual and highly cultivated subject, afford an interesting display of the effect to be produced on the faculties of thought and imagination, by an excitation of the moral sentiments corresponding with them In combination with ideality, this exalting organ will frequently evoke an emphatic recitation of some sublime composition; or, with locality, may conduce to the grandeur and altitude of ideal mountains, precipices, etc.

When largely developed, the voice, countenance, and tone of thought and feeling, all combine to indicate mental exaltation as a result of the activity of this important portion of the brain.

Imitation, situated on either side of benevolence, is eminently calculated to afford a fine combination of amusement with instruction. Under the excitement of this organ, there is an almost irresistible desire to imitate the words of others, and even sounds produced by the brute creation, or by inorganic bodies, such as musical instruments, blows on the table, etc, with a stick, will excite an attempt at mimicry; and not only is there an increase of desire; the potency is also augmented for imitating others, and in this way sentences of foreign languages, and the more difficult combinations of consonants in the Celtic and other guttural tongues will often be [illegible]

[illegible]

been already alluded to.

The manifestations of wonder must not be confounded with those of sublimity, although, in many cases, there is a considerable resemblance between them. A love of the marvelous and extraordinary is the more legitimate manifestation [illegible]

[illegible]

potency where a cultivated mind is the subject of experiment.

Perhaps it may not be here misplaced, as we are advancing on the intellectual region, to state, that antecedent mental culture exerts a marked influence over the manifestations afforded by any of the faculties.

Ideas of poetry, art, philosophy, or literature, being familiar only to the scholar, will by him only be produced with clearness and force; and in the case of educated individuals [illegible]

[illegible]

increase of national resources, etc ; while the student of moral philosophy will be more at home in a learned disquisition on the association of ideas ; and the man of literature will, perhaps, criticise the last new production of the press, while the divine will almost assuredly sermonize some imaginary audience

Ideality is not only exalting in the influence which [illegible] when in a high [illegible] all the results [illegible] its influence

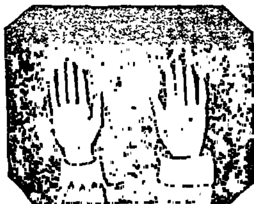


PLATE XVI —MESMERIC AURA.

we are often gratified by a fine flow of ideas, involving conceptions of unusual beauty and splendor. Sometimes there is with language an attempt at oratorical display, or even some piece of poetical composition. Mirthfulness, when excited alone, usually produces a tendency to indulge in laughter, and, with hope, is often sufficient to evoke a pleasurable flow of spirits, giving birth to cheerful feelings and bright expectations.

[illegible]

are generally ready and sarcastic.

If sublimity (lying behind ideality, and usually marked in the bu
excited in combi
will be found to
festation, and ma
even conduce to the original composition of poetry or oratory.

If you want a musical display, arouse time and tune into activity, when there is generally a desire either to sing or play on a musical instrument; or when, from deficiency of organization, combined with a want of training, any such display on the part of the subject is impossible, then there is generally a desire for music to be produced by some one else

In combination with firmness and self-esteem, there is often a love of dancing exhibited, the manifestation being either graceful or laughable, as the subject has

intellectual faculties on each other; for, in combination with mirthfulness, there will be a desire to sing, play, or hear something witty or comic; while with veneration, there will be an equally marked tendency to devotional compositions

The superior and reflective faculties of comparison and causality are also capable of affording an interesting display of mental activity, more especially in the case of an intellectually trained subject, whose habitual thoughts will be reproduced with even more than their usual force.

Causality may either conduce to an argumentative condition of mind, in which case, special opinions will be either maintained or controverted with marked force, or else a spirit of inquiry and investigation may be manifested, and the causes of phenomena, or the necessary effects of causes now in action will be carefully and logically traced to their legitimate results

Comparison is sometimes the more brilliant in its

display, producing an aptitude for illustration of the highest order, many of the ideas being apparently new and original When the subject is in this state of phreno mesmeric vigilance, a facility in his style of ad dress will often be perceptible under the influence of this organ, beyond even his ordinary capacity in the waking activity of his faculties

I must here again repeat, that unless mental culture shall have in some measure developed these noble faculties, but little of a superior character in the way either of logical reasoning or illustration must be expected But when they have undergone this educational development, the manifestation of oratorical or argumentative power of a very superior order may be anticipated

Individuality and eventuality are often serviceable, in aiding the memory to recall some portions of its stores otherwise unattainable, thus, for example, under time and tune, the words of an imperfectly remembered song will sometimes be recovered by the aid of [illegible] [illegible]creased power will [illegible] events, etc, that [illegible] remembrance of places once visited, but, with ideality and sublimity, will also conduce to the formation of conceptions of grand and romantic scenery, etc. Should the subject err in his ideas as to his position, this organ, in connection with the foregoing, will generally suffice to give him accurate perceptions of the room, etc., in which he is placed at the time of the experiment.

THE PERCEPTIVE ORGANS

generally conduce to an especial activity in the discharge of their respective mental functions.

Thus, under number there is a love of calculation, and sometimes an increased capacity for mental arithmetic. With order, things will be distributed in their proper places; the maid servant will re-arrange a disordered table; the young lady may address herself to

If sublimity (lying behind ideality, and usually marked in the busts with a note of interrogation) be excited in combination with the foregoing organ, it will be found to both invigorate and elevate its manifestation, and may, in the case of a superior mind, even conduce to the originial composition of poetry or oratory.

If you want a musical display, arouse time and tune into activity, when there is generally a desire either to ... t; or when, from ... with a want of ... part of the subject is impossible, then there is generally a desire for music to be produced by some one else.

In combination with firmness and self esteem, there is often a love of dancing exhibited, the manifestation being either graceful or laughable, as the subject has been trained or not in the Terpsichorean art Lively ... evok-

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REMARKABLE EXAMPLES.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ RELATES HIS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES AS A SUBJECT.

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Many of our readers may not have seen the account which Agassiz wrote, when a young man, of his magnetization at Neufchatel, Switzerland, by the Reverend Chauncey Hare Townshend, an intimate friend of Charles Dickens. The account is interesting as exhibiting Agassiz's devout feelings even when a young man.

Subjoined is a full translation. It has never before, we believe, been published in this country:

Desirous to know what to think of mesmerism, I for

persons. M Desor, in a visit which he made to Berne, invited Mr Townshend, who had previously mesmerized him to accompany him to Neufchatel and try to mesmerize me.

These gentlemen arrived here with the evening courier and informed me of their arrival. At eight o'clock I went to them We continued at supper till half past nine o'clock and about ten Mr. Townshend commenced operating on me.

While we sat opposite to each other he, in the first place, only took hold of my hands and looked at me fixedly I was firmly resolved to arrive at a knowledge of the truth, whatever it might be, and, therefore,

a hasty toilet, or the young gentleman brush the dirt from his coat; the divine will perhaps more distinctly remember the heads of his discourse.

Color is sometimes of advantage, where the subject is highly susceptible, in enabling him to perceive different tints by the touch, as some blind persons are *said to do, so that with bandaged eyes, he will readily* distinguish red, blue, white, or black, together with the color of various articles of dress, etc.

Weight gives a perception of the force of bodies, arising from gravity, or their momentum from impulsion, and thus quickens the perception in relation to weight, equipoise, etc, of external objects, and even conduces to a greater steadiness in the walk of the possessor.

Size and form will also be found useful, when you wish to afford your subject more accurate perceptions as to the volume, distance, and relative position of bodies.

His motions will thus be more correct in the performance of mechanical operations than they would otherwise prove; and it will be well to arouse them, should hammering, sawing, or any operation be proceeded with requiring the use of edge tools, or other

TO DIMINISH OVER-SUSCEPTIBILITY OF A SUBJECT.

Should any highly impressionable subject be apprehensive that his susceptibility might be taken advantage of by others, it would be well for the operator, at the conclusion of his course of treatment, to powerfully

REMARKABLE EXAMPLES.

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ized him to accompany him to Neufchatel and try to mesmerize me.

nine o'clock and about ten Mr. Townshend commenced operating on me.

While we sat opposite to each other he, in the first place, only took hold of my hands and looked at me fixedly. I was firmly resolved to arrive at a knowledge of the truth, whatever it might be, and, therefore,

the moment I saw him endeavoring to exert an action upon me I silently addressed the Author of all things, beseeching Him to give me power to resist the influence and to be conscientious in regard to the facts.

I then fixed my eyes upon Mr. Townshend, attentive to whatever passed. I was in very suitable circumstances; the hour being early and one at which I was in the habit of studying, I was far from being disposed to sleep I was sufficiently master of myself to expe [illegible]

[illegible]

rent through all my limbs, and from that moment my eyelids grew heavy. I then saw Mr Townshend extend his hands before my eyes as though he were about to plunge his fingers into them, and then make different circular movements around my eyes, which caused my eyelids to become still heavier.

I had the idea that he was endeavoring to make me close my eyes, and yet it was not as if some one had threatened my eyes, and in the waking state I had closed them to prevent him.

It was an irrepressible heaviness of the lids which compelled me to shut them, and by degrees I found that I had no longer the power of keeping them open, but did not the less retain my consciousness of what was going on around me, so that I heard Mr. Desor speak to Mr. Townshend, understood what they said, and heard what questions they asked me, just as if I had been awake, but I had not the power of answering I endeavored in vain several times to do so, and when I succeeded I perceived that I was passing out of the state of torpor in which I had been, and which was rather agreeable than painful.

In this state I heard the watchman cry ten o'clock; then I heard it strike a quarter past; but after that I fell into a deeper sleep; although I never entirely lost my consciousness. It appeared to me that Mr. Townshend was endeavoring to put me into a sound sleep;

my movements seemed under his control, for I wished several times to change the position of my arms, but had not sufficient power to do it, or even really to will it, while I felt my head carried to the right or left shoulder, and backward or forward, without wishing it, and indeed in spite of the resistance which I endeav-

then a kind of surprise on feeling my head fall into



PLATE XVII.

This Plate indicates how the Gum only may be Mesmerized, and Teeth extracted without Pain, while the Patient remains in his ordinary waking condition.

Mr. Townshend's hand, who appeared to me from that time to be the cause of the attraction.

To his inquiry if I were well, and what I felt, I found I could not answer, but I smiled. I felt that my features expanded in spite of my resistance. I was inwardly confused at experiencing pleasure from an influence which was mysterious to me. From this moment I wished to wake, and was less at my ease; and yet on Mr. Townshend asking me whether I wished

[illegible] past an active [illegible]

and to be conscientious in regard to the facts

I then fixed my eyes upon Mr. Townshend, attentive to whatever passed. I was in very suitable circumstances; the hour being early and one at which I was in the habit of studying, I was far from being disposed to sleep I was sufficiently master of myself to expe [illegible]

Mr. Townshend opposite to me However, after at least a quarter of an hour, I felt a sensation of a current through all my limbs, and from that moment my eyelids grew heavy. I then saw Mr. Townshend extend his hands before my eyes as though he were about to plunge his fingers into them, and then make different circular movements around my eyes, which caused my eyelids to become still heavier.

I had the idea that he was endeavoring to make me close my eyes, and yet it was not as if some one had threatened my eyes, and in the waking state I had closed them to prevent him.

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periments which Professor Agassiz, of Neufchatel, permitted me to try upon himself In these I was, of course, peculiarly desirous of concentrating all my attention upon the effects to be produced upon a man of learning and science The very circumstances of the case compelled me to exert my mind in an undivided manner But one evening the non-arrival of expected letters from home forced me into another train of feeling, and, during the mesmeric processes, I could not prevent my thoughts from occasionally straying from the scene before me into anxious surmises as to the



PLATE XVIII

Let Mothers or Nurses make downward Passes over the Head, Face, and Chest of the Child (especially over the face), which will often prevent Convulsions and Fits during Teething.

cause of the silence of my friends. My patient, although he had his eyes closed, and his limbs paralyzed in the torpor of the mesmeric slumber, was not slow to perceive the wanderings of my attention, and although I was at the time engaged in the mesmeric processes to all outward appearance as actively as usual, called out to me constantly and coincidently with the remission of my thoughts, 'You influence me no longer; are not exerting yourself.'

"Professor Agassiz, who could not of himself move a muscle when mesmerized, moved when impelled by me, like an automaton, across the room. Even when retaining his consciousness enough to resist my efforts, by mere gestures, without contact of any kind, to move his limbs, he subsequently owned that he was actually compelled into such motions as I wished him to perform."

MESMERIC SORCERY.

The Chicago *Times* thus describes the performances of a lady in that city:

Mrs Miller is a lady about twenty years of age, of slight form, with expressive and winning features, is a perfect gentlewoman in deportment, and, so far as certain phases of the phenomena are concerned, that are exhibited in her presence, fraud is simply out of the question, for the whole experiment is, so to speak, locked in the visitor's own mind.

In the case of the young man Brown, hidden objects were discovered by taking the hand of the party having secreted it, placing it over his eyes, previously blindfolded, and then leading the party to the object. But in his case it was necessary that the person with whom he was thus placed *en rapport* should place his *mind intently and undeviatingly on the object*, or the experiment did not succeed.

In the case of Mrs. Miller this prerequisite is not called for. On the contrary, she allows the visitor to think of two objects at the same time—or, rather take [illegible] them, [illegible] n, and [illegible] operation.

Thus the visitor is requested to ask a mental question—one involving a test—and take in his mind two objects, the one to stand for "no" and the other for "yes." Taking the visitor's hand, she will proceed to one of these objects, never failing to give the test.

To illustrate: A gentleman thought of the head of his cane for "yes," a distant object in the room for

"no," and asked the mental question: "Have I a brother living in Chicago?" The lady took him to his

of an evening, scores of such experiments are made, and so far as the writer's observations go, they never fail. So much for Mrs. Miller's mental experiments. Her physical experiments are even more wonderful,

to place the tip of her finger upon any part of it

ually trying to get away from the lady's antagonist, and will carry him about, now here and now there, and will generally sustain a position over his head. The

family furniture.

Another phase of Mrs. Miller's mediumship is slate writing. The visitor is allowed to bring his own slate —a double locked slate if he chooses—and when the medium has held it under a table, intelligent answers to questions, or other tests, are invariably found written on the inside of the locked slate.

But her *piece de resistance* is her materializing phase. For scientific and test experiments this lady is the best medium that has ever been seen in Chicago. When her hands are securely tied, sewed and sealed together, iron rings, chairs, coats and vests are put on

son so quickly that absolutely no time is consumed. Conceding that she was not tied at all, but was free to to do with her hands as she chose, she could not manipulate three large chairs as they are manipulated in her presence.

Taken all for all, Mrs Miller, in the variety of her phases, stands probably at the head of the physical mediums of the country; the more so as she imposes almost no conditions

ASTOUNDING MESMERIC POWER.

[From the Homeward Mail, of India]

A curious case of mesmerism is recorded by the civil surgeon of Hoshungabad A young woman named Nunnee, aged twenty-four, was married some twelve years ago, she, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterward After staying with him eight days she suddenly became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history.

During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible and remaining so He was very kind and attentive to her; she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the court for a separate maintenance for her.

While she was in court the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible, and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen While in this state her pulse was even, [illegible] noth- [illegible] there [illegible] hus-band was muffled up, and made to walk through the ward She said she felt he was near her, and was by [illegible]

the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways.

He was made to pass behind her, and to be near her, in a separate ward, but this had no effect, but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerized her. The court came to the conclusion that it was impossible that she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power, and could not control it any way.

A CASE OF "SECOND SIGHT."

A Cincinnati physician vouches for the truth of the following strange story, which recently happened in that city. A lady drove to his office at a very late hour in the evening and asked his immediate attendance upon her sick daughter. As they proceeded in the carriage the doctor questioned his companion as to the nature of the child's illness and was surprised to learn that she had not seen her for four months, and at that time she was well. She also directed his attention to the child, who she said met her at the depot and sat on the opposite seat, looking sick and wasted; but the doctor, much to his surprise, could see no one. Reaching the house, however, they found the child seriously ill in bed, though the mother had not suspected it until she entered the carriage at the station.

SUGGESTIONS TO EXPERIMENTERS.

George Sandby, Jr., M.A., says: "To me the great wonder is, that an art within the reach of everybody should have remained so long a secret."

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ever, then, undertakes to direct this power, let him enter upon the duty with the most profound respect for the principle which he endeavors to set in operation."

Despite the progress made by investigators, there is doubtless much to be learned, and every student must in a manner grope his way to knowledge. Even where we are able to say that certain manipulations usually secure particular results, yet we are not able to say certainly *why* or *how* they do. Doubtless the science of mesmerism is an exact one, but we have not mastered all its secrets. A non-believer in mesmerism will sometimes say: "Mesmerize me, and I'll believe you!" and if, as is almost certain, the experiment fails, he will consider the question finally settled. A mesmerizer writes:

manipulations went on for a certain period, much interest was felt by the spectators; when, after a given time, our unsusceptible gentleman rose up—looked round the room with a triumphant smirk of self-satisfaction, declaring that he "felt nothing," and then left the company with the air of a philosopher who had refuted the claims of Mesmerism once and forever! and this is called experiment! as if certain *conditions* were not indispensable. What *all* those conditions are, we are not prepared to show; but common sense might surely teach us that *some* conditions were at least required. In chemical experiments on impassive material substances certain conditions are demanded; how much more so on the delicate human frame, where the mind can in addition offer a resistance, and the party himself strain his utmost to reject the sleep? Those who have been present at lectures on galvanism or chemistry

to be placed under the process, is: "Do not ask to be

mesmerized yourself; go and mesmerize your patients, and depend upon it that you will not only accomplish much benefit, but you will soon have a proof of the truth of my words"

Captain Valiant, of Chatham, who a short time ago was a "thorough sceptic," as he called himself, is now a most powerful and successful mesmerizer Numerous cases could be related in which he has relieved [illegible]

and have seen *others succeed with a great many more.* I have also, in many cases, without putting the patient to sleep, removed headaches, toothaches, sore throats, and several other pains, not only in women, but *strong men*, merely by manipulating the parts affected"

Space is wanting for an insertion of some interesting facts connected with a few of his patients, but the attention of the reader is invited to the following

"In my practice of mesmerism I have met two curious cases which may perhaps be worth mentioning In both of these my subjects were *powerful men*, brother captains in the army, whom I had repeatedly tried to mesmerize, but could only succeed in closing their eyes, without being able to put them to sleep, so that they could *not possibly open* them till I demesmerized them I could close their eyes in about two minutes, even by giving them a glass of magnetized water I had also the power of catalepsing the limbs of one of them by making passes over them

SUGGESTIONS FOR AVOIDING FAILURES.

In mesmeric experiments, whether in phreno magnetism or with metals, it is indispensable with most patients that the action of the first experiment be removed, or wear off, before a second and different one be attempted They will otherwise clash and injure each other Time and the greatest nicety are requisite. The slightest circumstance may upset, and disturb the patient, and so produce a *real failure* in the experiment, and a *seeming imposture* on the part of the sleeper.

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Earl Stanhope, whose philanthropy and Christian kindness are so universally known and admired, was a practiœr of the science This excellent nobleman was not deterred by popular prejudice, or by the ridicule which some newspapers endeavored to cast upon him for his zeal in the cause—from appearing as the advocate of truth In a letter, of which he has permitted me to make use, the noble lord mentions several cases in which he had been of signal service to some of his sick and poorer neighbors In particular, he gives the case of a young man, aged twenty seven, who had been *obliged to give up his place* on account of a nervous affection, which produced syncope upon every trifling excitement After being mesmerized a few times, he was *perfectly cured*

Another was the case of a young woman, aged twenty two, the daughter of a day laborer, who was afflicted with such violent epileptic fits, that she also was obliged to retire from service After a treatment of a short duration she was pronounced quite well, and returned to her situation with her former master Other very interesting particulars could be added, if the limits of this work allowed it.

DANGERS OF MESMERISM.

That mesmerism has its dangers, must be admitted: what good is there in nature free from some attendant evil? What is there that folly or wickedness may not abuse? Still I am persuaded that the actual amount of these dangers is very greatly exaggerated The invisibility of the agent—our ignorance of the true springs of man's organization, the novelty of the remedy, and our natural timidity at the employment of a new and mysterious treatment, all these circumstances would cast a deeper shade of coloring over that danger which may really exist: but having taken much pains to examine the subject, and discussed it often with some of the most experienced mesmerizers, I feel assured that apprehensions are to a great degree without foundation.

EMINENT MESMERISTS.

Col Thomas Willshire, commanding at Chatham, has practiced mesmerism extensively, and with great success It is no new thing to see the gallant profession of arms lending the warmest aid to the cause of humanity, and many military men, with a zeal and benevolence that reflects the highest honor upon them, have taken up our science To Sir Thomas Willshire, an [illegible]
pos[illegible]
mat[illegible]
one is so striking that it cannot be too often laid before the public

A nursery servant, who had been for a long time suffering pain in her upper jaw, of a most excruciating kind, was compelled to undergo a *severe operation* on its account The pain was so intense that she could scarcely bear a touch on the part affected

Sir Thomas Willshire put her into the mesmeric trance and the surgeon commenced the operation. It lasted more than five minutes. *She did not feel it the least* Not a muscle or nerve either twitched or moved When Sir Thomas awoke her, she was not conscious of having gone through the operation

It should be added that the sympathy of taste was developed in this case When Sir Thomas took wine, the patient said she tasted it The same experiment was tried with biscuit, and she "tasted biscuit" And though she felt not the pain of the operation, when Captain Valiant pinched Sir Thomas's hand, she immediately felt it, and said she did not like it

Among other cases, Sir Thomas Willshire has cured a servant, named Catharine Cocks, of a pulmonary [illegible] with which she had been very ill and affect[illegible] is now perfectly restored to health [illegible] is [illegible] robust and well," "though the [illegible]n who had attended her for some [illegible]ously to the mesmeric operation, as[illegible] that she could not survive the ensuing

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In the treatment of serious ailments mesmerism may have its dangers, when practiced by the ignorant and the timid. A nervous mesmerizer is worse than a nervous patient. The calm collected manner of the judicious magnetist will soothe the most agitated sleeper, but even the tranquil repose of the deepest slumber may be disturbed by a sympathy with the frightened and unpracticed manipulator. But what is there strange or unusual in this? why are not experience and competency equally necessary in mesmerism as in everything else? who employs a raw surgeon for a formidable operation? who sends for an untried dentist to extract a difficult and decayed eye tooth? Skill, practice, knowledge are qualifications that are requisite in every department, and in no treatment are coolness and presence of mind more essential than in the direction of the mesmeric power.

Among dangers I would more especially mention those that may arise out of the alarm of an inexperienced practitioner. If a change quite unexpected should take place in the sleeper—if the trance should be prolonged to an unusual duration—if convulsions, or fits, or violent pain (all, in every probability, symptoms of the desired action) should come on, the inexpert mesmerizer might take fright; his fright would act sympathetically upon the sleeper; great excitement and agitation would be the result; this again would react on the mesmerizer; till, from the mutual effect on each, very serious consequences might be produced

The health of the patient might be affected most alarmingly; but all this would be the fault, not of mes [illegible] had

[illegible] mes-merizer sees nothing to fear; he knows that the most violent hysteric action is often the sign of a welcome crisis; he knows that the most prolonged sleep—a sleep even of days—will wear itself out at last; he knows that the most threatening language and aspect of the sleepwaker (like that of a person in a deranged condition) can be best met by coolness and kindness; he is

consequently firm, collected, gentle; his calmness and firmness act healthily on the patient; and however great may have been the excitement of the mesmeric state, the patient is sure to awake out of his slumbers refreshed and strengthened, with the mind beautifully composed, and the whole system renovated to an extraordinary degree

It is here not unadvisable to give a caution, by the way If the sleeper cannot be awakened by the usual methods, and the uneasiness of the mesmerizer has acted with an unpleasant or exciting effect, to *send for a medical man*, who disbelieves in the science, and would treat it as a common normal state, *might be followed by the most serious consequences.* I cannot impress my readers too strongly with the necessity of bearing this caution in mind Calmness and patience would bring all round

Another point on which inexperience may be thrown off its guard, and through which very formidable results might arise, is the danger of an imperfect partial waking With some patients it is not always easy to distinguish at first the half state from full and restored consciousness the patient seems permanently awakened, and says he is so, and the unpracticed operator would be apt to leave him This is a condition of real danger the patient has no more self control or management of his actions than a child or idiot, and yet for a time will converse most sensibly, and recognize every person present. I have seen this distinctly in two patients.

It happened to me one time with Annie Vials, whom I could not manage thoroughly to awaken: she said she was awake; and she walked about the room, and eat and talked as usual I was on the point of leaving her, being persuaded that she was awake, when the sound of something peculiar in her voice caught my ear; I recognized it to be the tone of the sleeping, and not the waking state (for the tones are often different) It is not uncommon, and should be watched; as the patient might commit some action, serious in its consequences, not only to himself but to othe.

NATURAL CLAIRVOYANCE.

As many persons view with incredulity all claims of clairvoyance, we would remind them that somnambulists exhibit clairvoyant powers, and that there is no more unreasonableness in claiming that those powers may be exhibited in the mesmeric sleep Writers of

"The overthrow of the regular functions of the nervous system was occasioned by the almost sudden death of her father, to whom she was most fondly attached, who was seized with illness during her absence from him, and died a few hours after she returned to her home I cannot enter into any longer details of the case, which has been attended with all those varieties which have long characterized the complaint, among medical men, as the Protean disorder The extraordinary powers communicated to *the other senses by the temporary suspension of one or two of them*, are beyond credibility to all those who do not witness it; and I really seldom enter into any of the details, because it would be but reasonable that those who have not seen should doubt the reality of them. All colors she can distinguish with the greatest correctness by night or day, whether presented to her on cloth, silk, muslin, wax, or even glass—and this, I may safely say, as easily on any part of the body as with the hands, although, of course, the ordinary routine of such an exhibition of power takes place with the hands, the other being that of mere curiosity. Her delicacy of mind and high tone of religious feeling are such, that she has the greatest objection to make that which she regards in the light of a heavy affliction from God, a matter of show or curiosity to others, although to ourselves, of course, all these unusual extravagances of nervous sensibility are manifest for at least twelve out of every twenty four hours She can not only read with the greatest rapidity any

writing or print that is legible to us, music, &c, with the mere passage of her fingers over it, whether in a dark or light room (for her *sight* is for the most part suspended when under the influence of the attack or paroxysm, although she is perfectly *sensible*, nay, more *acute* and *clever* than in her natural state), but, within this month past, she has been able to collect the contents of any printing or MS by merely laying her hand on the page, without *tracing* the lines or letters, and I saw her, last night only, declare the contents of a note just brought into the room, in this way (when I could not decipher it myself without a candle), and with a rapidity with which I could not have read it by daylight I have seen her develop hand writing by the application of a note to the back of her hand, neck, or foot; and she can do it at any time There is nothing *un*natural in this, for, of course, the nervous susceptibility extends all over the surface of the body, but use and habit cause us to limit its power more to the fingers Many, even medical, men take upon themselves to declare that *we* are all (her medical attendants as well) under a mere delusion We ask none to believe anything if they prefer not to do so, and only reply:—The case is equally marvelous either way, either that this our poor patient should be thus afflicted, or that eighteen or nineteen persons of my family and friends, in the daily habit of seeing her, should fancy she is, for every twelve hours out of twenty four, doing, at intervals, that which she is *not* doing There are many exhibitions of extravagant powers which she possesses, that we talk of to no one; for, finding it difficult to acquire credit for lesser things, we do not venture on the greater. *Her power ceases the moment the attack passes off.* A considerable swelling has at times been visible at the back of the head, which has yielded to the treatment.

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every-day life among us, we have no lack of proof for all we believe and *know*.

"Between the attacks she is as perfectly in a *natural* state as ever she was in all her life. There is but one *paradox* in her state, and that is, that she can at such times hear *some* sounds, and not *others*, though very much louder—and see some things and not others, though placed before her. She could hear a tune whistled, when she would not hear a gun fired close to her."

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